

THE FRATERNAL SOCIETIES

The secret societies have now got fairly down to business again. A retrospect of the past year shows that good and satisfactory progress was made and every one of the organizations has increased its membership during the past 12 months and is in excellent shape for the coming year. The fraternal societies are doing a vast amount of benevolent and charitable work and are truly loyal to the community at large. They feed the hungry, clothe the naked and comfort the distressed and are ever vigilant in looking after the widows and orphans.

Odd Fellowship is progressive in character, and uplifts mankind. All who become Odd Fellows are made better, unless their characters are so bad that no one would have anything to do with them. Some who wear the "three links" are Odd Fellows in name only, others show in their daily life the true character and principles of the order are taken to heart and they are, in many instances, living examples of the cardinal principles of this secret order.

The local lodge No. 1 had a comparatively dull season for the last two weeks, but now they are preparing for installation, which takes place soon. On the 14th the following lodges will have officers installed by the Grand Lodge of Utah: Utah No. 1, Salt Lake No. 2, Jordan No. 3, Fidelity No. 15, and Mystic No. 11. Ridgely and Eastern lodges have a joint installation on the 20th.

Fidelity lodge No. 17, held its regular session with a fair attendance of members and some visitors present, and started the year with one of the busiest sessions for some time, lasting until a late hour. Two applicants were elected to membership and the lodge expects to receive the first degree on Friday, Jan. 15. Members of other lodges and visitors in the city are particularly invited to be present on that evening. The lodge accepted an invitation from No. 2 to join with it in a joint installation on Monday, Jan. 11.

Naomi Rebekah lodge No. 1 and Miriam No. 2, both having their officers installed on the 5th by D. G. M. Sister Higson, who will appoint her officers to assist on that occasion.

Esther Rebekah No. 8 has installation on the 18th inst. The other officers will be installed by Sister Higson, as authorized by the grand master. On Saturday last, Miriam began the new year by a most interesting session with a large turnout of members and visitors.

Esther No. 8, tomorrow night, will hold its first meeting of the new year, and for the first time since the year 1896, it is about to lay down her authority as presiding officer, will retire with the best wishes of the entire membership. She has proven a most capable and amiable noble grand.

Sister Trethewey, who will assume the duties of noble grand, is well qualified for the position, and all bespeak for her a successful term. The other officers elected are the unanimous choice of the lodge and will not fail to give satisfaction in their several official positions. The grand master and grand secretary, with several of the noble grand lodges, will visit several suburban lodges this month and install the officers-elect.

A member of Riley lodge, Kansas, writes an interesting letter to the Western Odd Fellow, in which he narrates that one of the members of the lodge, a farmer, had been sick and unable to do anything for over two months; his corn was standing unharvested in the field and winter, with his attendant storms, was fast approaching, and the outlook for the unfortunate brother and his family was indeed gloomy. "On the 12th of November," says the correspondent, "all the members of our lodge, who could, old and young, professors and non-professors, came together, with a number of neighbors and friends, at the home of the afflicted brother, and gathered his corn and threshed it all in one shape, in less than eight hours. There was 60 acres of it, and it was estimated that 3,000 bushels were gathered."

Here is a lesson in practical Odd Fellowship which should leave a deep and abiding impression upon the mind of every person cognizant of this disinterested act of kindness and neighborly assistance; and yet it was only following out the precepts of the order.

There is no principle more clearly demonstrated in the workings of our order than that of the great universal brotherhood of man. Even the foes of secret societies must admit that this principle is the great foundation stone of the order, and is the most commendable. One cannot help but be impressed, in reading man's history from the time of creation, by the fact that God intended this idea to be predominant in the character of man, and that fraternal or religious organization that does not have this principle for its basis will never make any great strides toward the redemption of the world. Straight-jacketed theology that binds and drags her skirts closely about her and shudders at the sight of any one needing a helping hand, will never accomplish anything because she has not learned this principle.

Being descendants of our father and our mother, it is easy to understand that each man is a part of a great brotherhood. The Bible is full of the fatherhood of God, which implies the brotherhood of man. Jesus Christ taught that all men were brothers and exemplified his teaching by his love in the houses of earth's wretched. And thus it is natural that Odd Fellowship should thrive, for it stands as a living example of the power that the idea of brotherhood exerts upon the minds of men. The obligation is binding upon mankind, whether belonging to a society or not, and we can easily see that the method of fulfilling it is simplified by the workings of Odd Fellowship.

Our order may be criticised and condemned, but there comes a time in the life of every man when he feels the need of its benefits, not so much those of a pecuniary nature, but the fraternal sympathy that he does not receive outside of the order. It is in a time such as this that the principles of our order are seen in their true beauty if they are carried out. It is safe to say that no member appreciates the value of the order until, through some cause, he is in a position that is helpless and dependent, and then he realizes how precious is the principle of brotherhood.

The organization that exists this idea will like and grow, and its influence will be felt, while thousands will bless its name.

Salt Lake Valley lodge No. 12 held its usual meeting last Thursday night. And although it was New Year's eve a very large number of members were in attendance. The lodge will have to perform the ceremony of installing their new officers for the ensuing term and will have a good meeting at the same time. A large attendance is expected for that night. Visiting brothers are always welcome.

Temple lodge No. 15 held a most enthusiastic meeting last Monday night. One candidate was given the workman degree and rode the goat in nice shape. Brother Manan of Kanaburgh lodge, Brothers Rogers and Smith of No. 10, and Brother Nystrom of No. 13 all had something to say for the good of the order.

Dr. McKenna and Dr. McEachran both promise a lecture before long, which no doubt will be interesting, as both brothers are well up in their profession. Monday night will be a special occasion, as the lodge has been urged to present, as other business of importance will be brought up.

James Young is the present official

record keeper of Castle Gate Tent No. 6. Knights of the Macabees, and the successor-elect is Sir Knight William H. Decker, the capable and trustworthy car repairer for the Rio Grande Western at that place. The retiring commander of the tent is Sir Knight Frank Stafford, who has done much toward building up the nice tent now holding regular reviews at the busy coal camp on the Price river, and the commander-elect is Sir Knight William Ward, an efficient officer in the employ of the company that supplies the demand for Castle Gate coal. The officers, retiring and elect, deserve special mention for their connection with this tent, but time and space forbid. A reception and public installation of officers are on the programme of entertainment for the friends of the lively organization for the present month, and a number of new members will certainly find their way into the campment of the Castle Gate Macabees soon thereafter, if not before.

Of the new tent at Scofield, Rosser Davis was made the commander, Dr. James W. Smith past commander and physician, and Sir Knight record keeper, Thomas Mackay, sergeant. If the coal mines remain active in that locality there will soon be a very effective membership at Scofield. The Macabees are under many obligations to the members of the K. of P. lodge of that camp, for the substantial courtesies extended to the new organization of the K. of P. lodge fully appreciated. Richard P. Talbot was made a member at the last meeting, under organization. The tent at Scofield will be known as Black Diamond Tent No. 7.

Salt Lake City Tent No. 2 will make a number of desirable additions to its membership. Past Commander L. H. Hildes, who has been induced to assume the responsible duties of record keeper and Dr. Jenkinson is the earnest and capable commander.

Utah has now seven local organizations of the order with an aggregate membership of over 200. So great is the care with which this order chooses its members that as yet there has not been a single case of a member who has been expelled from the state among its life members.

Montana, which is one of the seven states under the charge of J. W. Wright, general deputy, whose office and headquarters are in this city, has over 800 members, whose aggregate life benefit assessments for the month of November last amount to \$55,000.

Sir Knight M. L. Thompson, an officer of the tent in this city, is now the state deputy for Wyoming, and is now organizing a tent at Carbon, in that state. Sir Knight Thompson has done some very efficient work in his state, where there are now tents at the following places: Evanston, Green River, Rock Springs, Rawlins, Laramie, Cheyenne and Casper.

The supreme officers of the order are expected to visit the tents in the future mountain country in the near future. Sir Knight Thompson, the supreme record keeper, is the founder of the order and is one of the most prominent fraternal men in the whole country. He served one term as president of the national fraternal congress, has been for several terms mayor of the city of Port Huron, Mich., and is one of the most popular and entertaining speakers on the continent. Hon. D. P. Markey, the supreme commander, is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific and throughout the United States and Canada, as the greatest of the great fraternal leaders of the Atlantic.

Silver branch of the Home Forum met Monday night and elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, A. C. Crager; second vice-president, Mrs. S. D. Shays; secretary, Fred H. Crager; treasurer, Mrs. M. E. Redbacher; historian, Mrs. O. H. Chelchay; and a number of representatives of the order, and is an organizer of the first class. It is hoped that both these gentlemen will be able to visit the tent at Macabees with a visit this winter.

George R. Maxwell Woman's Relief Corps No. 2, held their regular meeting in the Gladstone hall, Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 6. Visiting members will always receive a cordial welcome. Installation of officers of both orders will take place on Thursday evening, Jan. 12. Members of James B. McKean post and corps are cordially invited, also all other friends of the order.

PRESIDENTIAL MANNERS.

Some Rules Which Govern White House Etiquette.

When the president and his wife drive out the president sits on the right hand seat and his wife on the left. If there are others in the carriage, whether ladies or gentlemen, they must sit with their backs to the horses.

When Mrs. Cleveland was first married she tried the experiment of sitting on the right hand seat opposite the president and herself in the presidential limousine, but she soon discovered that it was not so comfortable as she had supposed, and she was then told that the president's wife was to sit on the left hand seat, and she has since followed this rule.

The lady of the White House does not set down those splendid marks the foreign embassy or legation. She could not do so, for the president's house is an embassy or legation is technically a part of the country. It represents the president and the country, and she never sets the table of a diplomatic house as long as she presides at the executive mansion. The idea of having a table set for a house, and its wife cannot dine anywhere without him. President Arthur had the table set for a dinner with him and with senators, but as he had no wife the whole system was very much simplified.

The president's wife may, if she chooses, go to luncheon where there are no guests, but she is not to be seen in a strictly informal, but the danger of giving offense by accepting one invitation and declining another is so great that it is seldom or never risked.

The festive frocks of our little ones are dainty affairs, indeed, consisting of a green or blue dress, with a fine handkerchief tucked. Nearly all the little dresses have yokes, either pointed or plain, round, square, deep or shallow, and the skirt is usually finished at the hand with tiny white ribbons and fairy frills are set in quite full at the shoulder. Many of the little party dresses for the holidays are those of the sheerest, finest lawn, dimity and muslin, exquisitely trimmed with finest lace and finished off with bows and loops of softest ribbon.

The French have certainly a "touch" in the lighter art of decoration that is inimitable. In the way of "hangings" for a bedroom or bedroom, as well as in the designing of gowns and bonnets, their supremacy is indisputable. A sketch gives a new idea for the decoration of a dressing table to replace the old-fashioned and petticoat "duchesse glass" which has been popular for so many years. The mirror, which has a heavy gilt frame, is placed against a background of dark red, and over this, a half canopy draped with a china silk in a pattern of pink chrysanthemums. Against the same dark red background, which ends with the last rim of wood, are a set of open square shelves, five on either side, which are finished on the inside with a fill of the silk. These are filled with pretty specimens of flowers, and the whole is decorated with a vase filled with dried ferns chemically treated so as to preserve their color and shape. The dressing table is finished with mahogany, and brass decorations.

The second suggestion is for a chimney decoration in a boudoir, and is somewhat similar in its treatment except that the shelves are brackets and the entire woodwork is covered with light blue velvet, each bracket being edged with heavy guipure lace. Between the sets of brackets is draped a piece of heavy blue and gold Japanese brocade. The left-hand side is bunched up with a knot of ribbon, and on the right the folds are held in a round Indian basket filled with palm leaves and preserved flowers, under which the two brackets are hung with a ribbon. The chimney board is also covered with blue velvet and bordered with guipure lace.

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Clairvoyance, according to Mr. Stubbs, is deeply rooted in the phenomena and is a product of spiritualism and there are many few people who take an equally active interest in the occult and psychic forces of nature and make a scientific and metaphysical study of them. Now the genuine hundreds of Spiritualists in this city take no stock in the so-called clairvoyance of the frauds, but do not believe in spiritualism. Spiritualists have exposed and denounced more frauds in this city than in any other city together. Because, forsooth, the Spiritualists know this class are an injury to the community.

A clairvoyant is one who sees, not with the human eye, but the human mind. All people are not clairvoyants. Scientists have shown that the human mind is a power inherent in the organism or derived from some intelligent force outside the organism. Mr. Stubbs went on to say that cases of clairvoyance were frequent on the records that to dispute its existence was folly. He quoted several cases where physicians used it regularly in their practice.

Considering the various useful and beneficial purposes to which clairvoyance is put, it is not surprising that it should be wise for the legislature to refrain from arbitrary legislation on this subject, but to leave it to the discretion of the courts to decide whether or not to enforce the law.

The deduction is to be obtained from the above that the law should be so framed as to discriminate the state will have to have a commission on clairvoyance so that it can be put to the test of the law passed for the protection of the people, a proper understanding of the subject may be arrived at by the court and jury.

OVER THE FENCE.

There is an unusually nice display of lingerie in several of the shops now, and some dainty sets are arranged in a manner suggestive of holiday gifts. The various pieces of lingerie with ribbon or lace are in fact very attractive. It seems almost impossible to discuss anything new in this line, yet the combination of linen, embroidery and lace, apparently capable of many changes. Embroidery is particularly to the fore in these novelties, and consists of the most delicate tracery of vine of flower patterns, edging a row of thick or entree or following the scallop of a ruffle. To be more effective the embroidery has dots or lines of color worked in it, blue, rose or even black, when a bizarre effect is desired. The new lace line is the prettiest thing in the new underwear, and a tiny lace entre-deux arranged in a serial pattern and bordered with a line of color, is a dainty trimming on the ruffle of a chemise.

Sometimes the lace, or rather a pattern in it, is apparently applied upon the fine fabric, and the chemise may have clusters of lace flowers surrounded by embroidered wreaths.

The fashion of trimming the bottom of a chemise, although not new, has never been so common as now. Even ready-made garments shown in a few exclusive shops have a ruffle about the hem and even an extra breadth of cloth shirred or tucked into the waist behind to allow of sufficient fullness to make the chemise serve duty as corset cover and short petticoat.

Among novel cuts is a chemise that has a yoke fastening with gold studs and the sides turn over in bands for a low-necked costume. The idea of wearing a high undergarment with street gown is no longer a novelty; the chemise is an extra breadth of cloth shirred or tucked into the waist behind to allow of sufficient fullness to make the chemise serve duty as corset cover and short petticoat.

For midwinter, a short petticoat of soft flannel may be worn under the more important japon. This is of white or some delicate shade and embroidered with a wide, long, pointed, and sometimes the flannel only forms an interlining over a covering of thin silk that does not show. It is the figure in walking, as flannel does.

The long japon is as important to the Parisienne as is her gown, even more important, for the japon is worn on the street while walking over a man under skirt, to raising an elaborate gown over a shabby petticoat. The long japon is not much of a garment to be displayed as the gown itself, and the modiste who dresses simply to suit her taste has a stock of japon that she may choose one to suit the costume she is wearing.

The daintily, or shall we say well-dressed woman often changes her corset when she takes off her afternoon gown, or if not then, it is a rare instance when the street corset answers the purpose. The average figure of the best evening corset is an extremely low one, especially if the décolletage worn be cut in the "straight-across-shoulder" manner in vogue now. It is the prettiest and best for a plump figure and for vitality, but well-covered shoulders it is admirable; for the first low-cut corset is easily changed into a high one, and a corset at all is often preferable to a bad one. The average low corset is built of few and slender bones, and the belt with a full figure that demands a well-defined waistline naturally complains.

Useful chemises to be worn with decorated gown have no shoulder straps. They may fasten over the shoulder by hand and bow of ribbon, or may be arranged with a running string that passes under the arms and holds the garment in place over the bust.

In nightgowns one sees a number of models cut with rounded or square neck, fastening with a button and bow. Some of these gowns are rather severe, with deep sailor collar meeting the sides of the front yoke.

Almost any recent trousseau includes a liberal number of white skirts made of the finest batiste and elaborately trimmed. It is a touch of gentility to wear these skirts in the house; their chief use is for the street, and is a mode not generally recognized.

Silk underwear has apparently appeared again, but in place of the elaborate and costly material of the past, it is now a simple, unadorned, and edged with narrow lace.

A garment made of silk or chemise, trimmed with embroidery and lace, edged ruffles of white lawn, has a dainty effect, although it is doubtful if silk underwear ever attains the popularity it had a few years ago.

From lingerie it is natural to step to tea-gowns and a charming model in this direction is worth describing. The gown is of green brocade, with lines of silver and blue, and the front of the skirt opens over a petticoat of satin, striped with entre-deux of yellow lace. The satin is finely shirred between the insertions of lace, and this shirring, with the narrow lace, is a short robe about the hips and forms the front of the blouse bodice. About the waist passes a scarf of coral silk, crossing in the back and passing under the skirt to the bust where it is fastened. This gown is entirely fitted; it is only the materials used and the long scarf ends that suggest the tea-gown.

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There is nothing so good as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, so demand it and do not permit the frauds of the cheap substitutes. He will not claim there is anything better, but in order to make more profit he may claim something else to be just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery because you know it to be safe and reliable, and guaranteed to do good or money refunded. For Coughs, Colds, Consumption and for all affections of the throat, Chest and Lungs, there is nothing so good as Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottle free at Z. C. M. I. drug depot. Regular size 50 cents and \$1.

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TO WORK FOR THE MASTER

ORDER OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD REPRESENTED HERE.

Six Noble Women Whose Lives Are Consecrated to God Are Located Temporarily on Fourth West Street.

A new community of six sisters of the Order of the Good Shepherd have taken up their temporary residence within the past few days at the corner of Fourth South and Fourth West streets. The object of this little community in coming to our city is to afford a refuge for poor, abandoned, sinful women—to reform them morally and send them back to the world to help to society, instead of being its scandal as they were before. Though the sisters are a branch of that great body which in other places has been of such benefit to the Catholic church, yet they receive young women of all religious denominations and train them in habits of virtue and industry before they are restored to the world. Their present humble dwelling is not suitable for the great work which they mean to carry on, and already have they been reluctantly obliged to refuse admission to some outcasts who, tired of their sinful ways, have claimed their shelter. They appeal, therefore, to a generous and philanthropic public to furnish them with the means of carrying on their work of reclamation. They require a site for a house of large dimensions in as central a position as can be had, to carry on their work of mercy, and for funds to support them until such time as by their own industry they will be able to make it self-supporting. All classes in the community are equally interested in the success of an institution which receives the poor, fallen outcasts of every religious denomination and which by its special training and sympathy has been able to restore them to the world moral and better citizens. Indeed, there are few people on the face of the globe so ready and willing to help any deserving charitable object which ever appeals to their sense of humanity as the American people. It is not surprising, therefore, that the ever charitable and generous citizens of this grand and rising city of Salt Lake, of every religious denomination, will show by their practical sympathy their appreciation of the work of mercy. No such institution has before been established in our midst. The want has been long felt, and now when the need is so great, let it not be said that it failed because of its not being duly appreciated by the generous people of Salt Lake City. The Mother Superior of the new community can be seen at all times in her humble home at the corner of Fourth South and Fourth West streets, where she will thankfully receive contributions toward the accomplishment of her designs. The winter has been a hard one, and shelter is doubly needed for many a poor, fallen outcast who has no share in the good things which a generous people can afford to bestow upon us at this time of Christmas festivities.

The Star Carries a Revolver.

Ever since the assassination of the czar Alexander II. the young emperor of Russia, it is said, has carried about with him a small revolver which was given to him by his mother, the empress of Russia, who exacted the promise that whenever he was away from his royal palace he would carry it with him. Since he has been traveling in Europe, the emperor has kept the revolver ever by his bedside, and he has been with it, they all firmly believe, he will be as swift and determined as the eagle. He has been seen to be a trusty guard and hundreds of police, when driving, the emperor has his revolver always loaded in his carriage, just near his right hand.

To the aged with their poor appetite, feeble circulation, and impoverished blood, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a boon beyond price. Its effect is to check the ravages of time, by invigorating every organ, nerve, and tissue of the body. See Ayer's Almanac for the new year.

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